

CARLISLE.

Currency Reform the Keynote of His Report.

A Plan Outlined by Which Banks Alone Shall Issue Money.

All Due Safeguards Are to Be Taken—The Secretary's Plans Apparently Would Prevent Wall Street From Manipulating the United States Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The annual report of the secretary of the treasury on the state of the finances was sent to congress Tuesday. It shows that the revenues of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, were \$372,802,498 and the expenditures \$442,605,758, which shows a deficit of \$69,803,260. As compared with the fiscal year 1893, the receipts for '94 fall off \$88,914,063.

The most important feature of Mr. Carlisle's report is his discussion of the subject of currency reform. In the course of which the administration's plans of a new system of currency are set forth in detail.

The Secretary says:

I have prepared the outlines of a plan which, in my opinion, will relieve the government to an extent from the burdens now imposed upon it, secure within a reasonable time a safe and elastic national and state bank currency and result ultimately in the permanent retirement of United States legal-tender notes of both classes. It is, in brief, as follows:

1. Repeal all laws requiring, or authorizing the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation.

2. Permit national banks to issue notes to an amount not exceeding seventy-five per centum of their paid-up and unimpaired capital, but require each bank before receiving notes to deposit a guarantee fund, consisting of United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890 to the amount of thirty per centum upon the circulating notes outstanding to be maintained at all times, and whenever a bank retires its circulation, in whole or in part, its guarantee fund to be returned to it in proportion to the amount of notes retired.

3. Retain the provision of the law making stockholders individually liable, and provide that the circulating notes shall constitute a first lien upon all the assets of the bank.

4. Impose a tax one-half of one per centum per annum, payable semi annually, upon the average amount of notes in circulation to defray the expenses of printing notes, official supervision, cancellation, etc.

5. No national bank note to be of less denomination than ten dollars and all notes of the same denomination to be uniform in design, but banks desiring to redeem their notes in gold may have them made payable in that coin.

6. The secretary of the treasury to have authority to prepare and keep on hand ready for issue upon application a reserve of blank national bank notes for each banking association having circulation.

7. Require each national banking association to redeem its notes at its own office, or at its own official agencies, to be designated by it.

8. To provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the circulating notes of failed banks, impose a tax of (—) per centum per annum upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amounts to five per cent of the total circulation outstanding. Require each new bank and each bank taking out additional circulation to deposit its proper proportion of this fund before receiving notes.

9. When a bank fails, its guarantee fund held on deposit to be paid into the safety fund and used in the redemption of its notes, and if this fund shall be impaired by the redemption of the notes of failed national banks and the immediately available cash assets of such banks are insufficient to re-establish the fund, it shall at once be made good by pro rata assessments upon the other banks, according to the amounts of their outstanding circulation, but there shall be a first lien upon all the assets of failed banks, to reimburse the contributing banks.

10. The secretary of the treasury may, in his discretion, use any surplus revenue of the United States in the redemption and retirement of United States legal tender notes, but such redemption shall not in the aggregate exceed an amount equal to seventy per cent of the additional circulation taken out by national and state banks under the system here proposed.

11. Circulating notes issued by a banking corporation, duly organized under the laws of any state and which transact no other than a banking business, shall be exempt from taxation under the laws of the United States, when it is shown to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury and the controller of the currency:

(1) That such bank has at no time had outstanding its circulating notes in excess of seventy-five per centum of its paid up and unimpaired capital.

(2) That its stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of its circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock.

(3) That the circulating notes constitute by law a first lien upon all the assets of the bank.

(4) That the bank at all times keep the guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, equal to thirty per centum of its outstanding circulating notes, and

(5) That it has promptly redeemed its notes on demand at its principal office, or at one or more of its branch offices, if it has branches.

12. The secretary of the treasury may, under proper rules and regulations to be established by him, permit state banks to procure and use in the preparation of their notes the distinctive paper used in printing United States securities, but no state bank shall print or engrave its notes in similitude of a United States note or certificate of national bank note.

Made Another Murderer.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A young man named Reginald Sanderson, son of a well to do landowner, was arrested in Dublin Tuesday morning, charged with being the murderer of the fallen woman, whose body was found in a street in Kensington, at midnight, November 25, with a stab wound in the neck. Young Sanderson's actions led to the belief that he has become demoralized through brooding over the murder at South End, June last, of Miss Florence Dennis, for which crime James Canham Reid was hanged Tuesday.

Kankakee Marshes on Fire.

ELKHART, Ind., Dec. 5.—A dispatch from La Porte says the Kankakee marshes, extending over miles of territory, are on fire, and that the loss to farmers will be many thousands of dollars. The flames are sweeping across La Porte and Porter counties, destroying everything in their path. Only the utmost watchfulness and desperate fighting has saved several villages from destruction. Hay is harvested in immense quantities in the Kankakee region, and the loss is beyond estimate.

CRUSADE ON GAMBLING.

Evangelists and a Reformed Gambler Laboring in Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 5.—Evangelist E. F. Gott, secretary of the International Anti-Gambling association; Rev. W. O. Clarke, its president, and J. P. Quinn, a reformed gambler and confidence man, opened a crusade on gambling in this city Tuesday night. The association was organized in Chicago about two months ago. The party travel in their own private car, which they call "Good Cheer," and arrived Tuesday from Chicago. The car is handsomely fitted up. The railroad companies pass the car free. A series of meetings will be held here in the churches. Quinn, during his address, uses gambling implements and introduces his prison outfit. The party will visit all the leading cities in an effort to crush the gambling evil. This is their first stop.

Ex-Gov. Bowie Dead.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—Ex-Gov. Oden Bowie died Tuesday morning at his home, Bowie, Md. He had a stroke of paralysis last Monday night, which was the immediate cause of dissolution. He was 68 years old and a prominent figure in Maryland. In early life he was a captain in the Mexican war and served several terms in the Maryland legislature. He was governor of the state from 1867 to 1871, and since that time has continuously been president of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Co. and of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Co. His name is one of the best known in the turf annals of the country. For many years he raised and raced some of the best stock on the turf.

Lawyer Sues a Judge for Damages.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—The suit brought by Lawyer Thomas W. Siddle against Judge F. A. Bregy, to recover \$100,000 damages for alleged improper rulings against him in the common pleas court, was Tuesday dismissed by Judge Dallas in the United States circuit court for want of jurisdiction. Judge Dallas held that "this tribunal has no authority to review the judgments of the state courts and hold their judges responsible for failure to correctly discharge their judicial duties." Siddle claimed that he was injured by Judge Bregy's rulings in his—Siddle's—recent divorce suit.

Gold Withdrawals Fall Off.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Since the Stewart syndicate was awarded the entire bond issue of \$50,000,000, only \$2,100,000 in gold have been withdrawn from the treasury in exchange for legal tender notes. In the ten days preceding the acceptance of that bid, and when it was under consideration, the withdrawals of gold in exchange for treasury notes amounted to only \$5,000,000. The aggregate of gold withdrawals from the treasury in connection with the last bond issue is \$7,000,000. The gold withdrawals in connection with the previous \$50,000,000 bond issue were in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000.

Booth's Welcome to St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—Gen. Wm. Booth, founder of the Salvation army, arrived here Tuesday morning. Salvationists and a reception committee of prominent citizens welcomed the general. At 2:30 p. m. the clergy of this city extended a welcome at Centenary M. E. church. At 5 o'clock the business men endorsed the general at a reception at the Mercantile club. Tuesday evening the local Salvation army marched from the barracks to Exposition hall, where Mayor Walbridge welcome the general and staff to the city.

Another Bank Bookkeeper Short.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—For two months the officers of the East Side bank have known that a bookkeeper was short \$403.80 in his accounts. Tuesday President Thomas R. Mannors admitted the fact and also said that the bookkeeper and been discharged and that the amount had been made good. In an unfortunate moment he let a depositor withdraw his accounts to the extent of \$403.80. Instead of reporting the matter he let it run on until the officers found it out.

Massachusetts Elections.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—Municipal elections were held in twenty-one of the thirty-one cities of the commonwealth, and in most instances a full vote was polled. The republicans have made large gains, due in several instances to the indorsement of its candidates by the A. P. A. In a number of cities the A. P. A. has succeeded in electing its candidates to the school committee and individual members of the city council.

Death of Ex-Gov. Abbott.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 5.—Ex-Gov. Leon Abbott, of New Jersey, died at his home in Jersey City shortly before 3 o'clock Tuesday morning from diabetes. Early Monday afternoon it became apparent that the end was approaching. Immediate relatives of the family were summoned, and they had scarcely arrived when the governor breathed his last. The end came quietly and painlessly.

Gold Certificates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—It is not the present intention of the treasury department to issue gold certificates against the gold in the treasury in excess of the reserve of \$100,000,000. Should new gold be deposited and gold certificates demanded for it the law, it is said, makes it mandatory on the secretary of the treasury to issue gold certificates therefor.

Pardoned by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The president has granted pardons to Allen Cooks, sentenced to two years for passing counterfeit, in southern Illinois; Walter A. Markley, cutting open mail bags, in western Arkansas; and Barlow G. Williams, illegal liquor dealer, in South Dakota.

Child Rescued to Death.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Dec. 5.—Tuesday morning the 3-year-old son of John Williams, of Azalia, upset a cup of hot grease upon his body, burning himself so severely as to cause his death soon afterward.

COIT'S CASE.

His Drinks the Main Subject of Investigation.

Restaurant and Saloon Men Tell of Soldiers Who Were Drunk.

Sheriff Cook's Son Says the Colonel Told Him He Had Had a Drink, But Declared It Did Not Affect Him—Is Col. Coit an Insane Man?

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 5.—Proceedings in the Coit inquiry were resumed in the senate chamber Tuesday morning, the defense introducing testimony tending to show the presence of liquor and its effects at Washington C. H. on October 17.

Isaac Glaze, an insurance agent, said he saw the soldiers in four different saloons, and some of the boys seemed to be under the influence of intoxicants. Mr. Glaze saw Col. Coit and Mr. Hersche, of Washington, come into Casey's hurriedly, swallow a drink and depart. He did not know it was Col. Coit, but he was pointed out to him as Coit. The dynamite was found on Mr. Glaze's lot. He thought it could not be possible that it was there on the night of the trouble, as it was alleged to have been among the tomato vines, and he was watching the vines every day to keep the boys from stealing the tomatoes.

Assistant Surgeon H. M. Taylor said that he did not see a private take a drink that day, either en route or at Washington. He knew that one private was sent back to Columbus for going through the guard line without permission. Dr. Taylor said he saw several weapons in the crowd and his hand was cut during a scuffle.

Dr. B. S. Collins, who has succeeded himself as druggist, veterinarian and restaurant keeper, said he had seen many drunken soldiers that day, and one was so drunk that he fell down the courthouse steps, and he had seen a man who was pointed out as Col. Coit take a drink.

This witness isolated himself by stating that the shooting occurred before the door was broken open. He also testified that he heard soldiers say: "Get back there, you —, or we will give you another dose." There were about fifty people on the steps, and ten soldiers could have kept them away. It was disclosed on cross-examination that this witness also frequented Casey's, and had taken several drinks that day.

Dentist James Selcott said that he had seen several soldiers in a saloon, and two of them were staggering drunk. Pete Smith, saloonkeeper, said that fifteen or eighteen soldiers were in his place and four of them were drunk.

Dr. W. H. Gribble, veterinarian, said that he saw several soldiers in several saloons; saw them coming out of Casey's and Pete Smith's, and saw some of them in the streets intoxicated. One bluecoat was held on his feet by two comrades. One man whom he saw coming out of Casey's, was pointed out to him as Col. Coit.

William Dunn, saloonist, said that the soldiers patronized his place that day, but he couldn't say any of them were intoxicated. Riley Clark, barkeeper for P. J. Boylan, said that there were a number of soldiers in Boylan's place. Three of them were intoxicated, but he had to let them have more in spite of this alleged fact.

John Culhan, restaurant keeper, told the court that a waiter in his place had taken a squad of soldiers, at breakfast time, several glasses, and they poured whiskey from flasks in their pockets. Dayton Mershon, a restaurateur, related the story of Raymond Brown, a blacksmith who went drunk along the alley and was shot at.

James Cook, a son of the sheriff, was with Col. Coit a considerable portion of the time. When Col. Coit came to the sheriff's house he volunteered the remark that he had just come from the commissary department, where he had been furnished with some whisky, and felt better. The witness said that he was in no respect under the influence of liquor, and he would not have known that he had taken the drink if the statement had not been volunteered.

Mr. Cook also saw the attack on Col. Coit by the crowd, after a stone had struck one of the soldiers. When the alarm of fire sounded the crowd began to go that way, but the leaders called them back by saying: "Now's your chance."

He said further that the First regiment, of Cincinnati, was at the scene from about 4 o'clock to 10 on the morning of October 18. He did not know that the bottles alleged to have been found in the courthouse were left by Col. Hunt's men, but the inference adopted to be drawn by learned counsel was that such might have been the case.

Fort Lincoln Looted.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Dec. 5.—Russian farmers have been indicted for stealing government buildings at Ft. Lincoln, near Mandan. Last Saturday one hundred Russians appeared at the fort with forty-five teams, and in spite of the protests of Maj. Gooding, who is in charge of the place, demolished the fort and the old Custer house, which the residents have tried to preserve. Deputy United States marshals made a raid on the thieves, but pickets warned them, and only eight of the offenders were captured. The names of forty others were secured.

Has Become Crazy.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Dec. 5.—U. O. Barnfield, arrested here for shoplifting Saturday, and who attempted suicide on the same night on account of the disgrace, made a second unsuccessful attempt at self-destruction at the residence of his parents, near Belpro. His father states that his son has worried over his troubles until he is a raving maniac and the family fear he will kill himself or others. It is the intention to place him in an asylum.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Gathered From All Parts of the Country by Telegraph.

Anthracite companies decided in New York to restrict production one-half.

Louis Lehman shot a bald eagle near Goshen, Ind., measuring five and one-half feet from tip to tip.

Controller Eckels appointed John I. Cox receiver of the First National bank of Johnson City, Tenn.

The safe of the missing treasurer of San Augustine county, Tex., was opened and found to contain \$1.45.

So frequent has become the hold-ups in a certain portion of South Bend, Ind., that the residents have organized a voluntary patrol system.

Starvation stares 300 miners and their families in the face at Buckingham, O., and committees were sent out to solicit assistance for the distressed and suffering miners.

Search for Dr. C. L. Dixon has been abandoned by his brother, Attorney Dixon, of Ashland, Wis. It is supposed that Dr. Dixon accidentally shot himself while hunting.

The fifth annual convention of the American society of mechanical engineers began in New York city. E. F. C. Davis, of Richmond, Va., was elected president for the ensuing year.

"Marsh Market Jake" was convicted of the robbery of the New Albany (Ind.) post office in the federal court at Indianapolis, Tuesday. Chief Hazen, of Cincinnati, chief of the secret service, was a witness.

Wm. B. Pettigill was held by United States Commissioner Bell, in Philadelphia, in \$1,000 bail for a further hearing on Friday to answer the charges of smuggling and attempting to bribe three customs officials.

Louis Poldert, a prominent sheepman, of Pecos county, Tex., accompanied by his son, aged 19 years, was returning to his ranch from a visit across the border in Mexico. They were fired upon from ambush and killed.

At Hemlock, a small mining town southwest of Zanesville, O., Mrs. Thos. Roberts was found in her bedroom suffering from burns from which she died. She had disrobed and was standing in front of a grate winding a clock when her night dress caught fire.

W. E. Robertson, who was cashier of a bank at Salida, Col., and received deposits when he knew the bank was insolvent, was released from prison after a year's sentence, and, pleading guilty to four other charges, was sent back for another term of three years.

Recent observations at the Mt. Lowe observatory indicate that the Edward Swift comet, discovered by the son of Prof. Swift, at that observatory on Tuesday evening, November 29, may turn out to be the most famous lost comet discovered by Devisio at Rome, August 22, 1844.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.
FLOUR—Winter patent quotable at \$2.50; 2.50; do fancy, 2.35; 2.45; do family, \$2.10; 2.15; do extra, \$1.90; 2.00; spring patent, \$3.00; 3.00; spring family, \$2.65; 2.75; do low grades, \$1.75; 1.85.

WHEAT—Is sparingly offered and prices are firm. The market is quiet, but a fair demand prevails.

CORN—Sales: White ear, poor, track, 41c; yellow ear, track, at 42c; No. 3 mixed, track, at 43c; mixed ear, track, at 43c; No. 2 white, track, at 45c.

OATS—Sales: Rejected mixed, track, at 29c; No. 2 white, light weight, track, at 34c.

CATTLE—Heavy steers, fair to good, \$4.00; 4.10; select butcher, \$4.15; 4.20; extra, \$4.30; fair to good, \$3.25; 3.30; common to ordinary, \$2.00; 2.10; oxen, \$1.50; 1.60; Heifers: Good to choice, \$3.00; 3.10; fair to medium, \$2.75; 2.85.

CALVES—Common and large, \$3.00; 3.10; fair to good light, \$3.00; 3.10; extra, \$3.50.

HOGS—Select heavy, \$4.00; 4.10; \$4.25; 4.30; prime butcher, \$4.15; 4.20; packing, \$4.00; 4.10; common and rough, \$3.00; 3.10; light shippers, \$4.25; 4.30; pigs, \$3.75; 3.85.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep: Export ewes and wethers, \$2.75; 2.85; common to good mixed, \$1.00; 1.10; Lambs: Good to choice, \$3.00; 3.10; common to fair, \$2.00; 2.10.

WOOL—Unwashed, fine merino, per lb., 22c; 20c; quarter blood clothing, 13c; 14c; medium delaine and clothing, 13c; 14c; coarse, 13c; 14c; medium combing, 14c; 15c; Washed: Fine merino, X to XX, per lb., 14c; 15c; medium clothing, 16c; 17c; delaine fleece, 16c; 17c; long combing, 16c; 17c; quarter blood and low, 15c; 16c; common coarse, 15c; 16c; tub-washed, choice, 22c; tub-washed, average, 18c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.
WHEAT—Spot and November, 60c; 61c; January, 61c; 62c; May, 64c; 65c.

CORN—Mixed spot, 50c; 50c; year, 50c; 50c; January, 50c; 50c.

OATS—No. 2 white western, 37c; 38c; No. 2 mixed do, 34c; 35c.

RYE—No. 2, 55c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.
BAKLEY—Western, 62c; 64c; Milwaukee, 63c; 64c.

WHEAT—No. 2 red store and elevator, 60c; 61c; do spot, 61c; 62c; f. o. b., 61c; 62c; unselected red, 56c; 57c; No. 1 Northern, 60c; 61c.

CORN—No. 2, 57c; elevator, 56c; do spot, steam-mixed, 54c; No. 3, 51c; 52c.

OATS—No. 2, 34c; 35c; No. 2 white, 36c; No. 2 Chicago, 35c; No. 3, 34c; No. 3 white, 36c; mixed western, 34c; 35c; white do and white state, 36c; 37c.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 4.
WHEAT—No. 2 red cash and December, 56c; May, 60c; No. 3 red cash, 54c.

CORN—No. 2 mixed December, 46c; May, 48c; No. 2 yellow cash, 42c; No. 3 white cash, 44c.

OATS—Market nominal.

CLOVER—Cash, \$2.00; 2.10.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4.
CATTLE—Prime, \$5.00; 5.25; good, \$4.20; 4.40; good butchers, \$3.50; 3.80; rough fat, \$2.75; 3.00; fair to light steers, \$3.00; 3.20; light stockers, \$2.75; 3.00.

HOGS—Philadelphia, \$4.70; 4.75; best mixed and heavy Yorkers, \$4.00; 4.10; fair Yorkers, \$4.00; 4.10; pigs, \$4.25; 4.30; roughs, \$3.00; 3.10; SHEEP—Extra, \$3.00; 3.25; good, \$2.40; 2.50; fair, \$1.75; 2.00; yearlings, \$2.00; 2.20; best lambs, \$4.00; 4.25; common to fair lambs, \$2.25; 2.50.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 4.
CATTLE—Good steers, \$4.20; 4.30; light to good butchers, \$3.50; 3.80; bulls, \$2.00; 2.20; HOGS—Good Yorkers, \$4.00; 4.10; mixed packers, \$4.00; 4.10; good mediums and heavy, \$4.70; 4.75; roughs slow at \$3.75; 4.10; pigs higher for good at \$4.00; 4.20.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Good, \$3.00; 3.20; fair, \$2.50; 2.70; mixed sheep, \$2.25; 2.50; export ewes, \$2.25; 2.50.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.
Cash Quotations—Flour steady and unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat, 49c; 50c; No. 3 spring wheat nominal. No. 2 red, 56c; 57c; No. 2 corn, 34c; 35c; yellow, 34c; No. 3 oats, 29c; No. 2 white, 21c; 22c; No. 3 white, 30c; No. 2 rye 48c; No. 2 barley, 52c; No. 3 48c; 49c; No. 4 50c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 4.
CATTLE—Good to choice, \$4.00; 4.10; medium to good, \$3.50; 3.60; light to good, \$3.00; 3.10; HOGS—Good to choice, \$4.00; 4.10; mixed packers, \$4.00; 4.10; good mediums and heavy, \$4.70; 4.75; roughs slow at \$3.75; 4.10; pigs higher for good at \$4.00; 4.20.

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All-wool Carpet, 45 cents a yard; Smyrna Rugs, \$2 13, worth \$3 50; Best Gingham, 5 cents a yard; all-wool Scarlet Blankets, \$2 25 per pair; best 35 cent Underwear in the city; all Stamped Linens at reduced prices this week; Special Prices on Ribbons—No. 5 Satin, 5 cents, and No. 9 Satin 10 cents per yard. We sell the famous Bee Waists. Wait for our big Holiday Opening December 4.

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